PLANTING PROJECTS SUPPORT CORAL REEFS, FORESTS, AND TREES.

About 30 people attended a plant propagation workshop in Malesso on August 18th to learn more about the connections between native plants and healthy reefs. Trees and plants hold soil on land, absorb water, create habitat for other species, and provide medicines and food for people. Without healthy trees and plants, soil can wash into rivers and across land to get into the ocean, where it can kill corals.

“I learned many new things about some native plants other than their medicinal uses. I was not aware of their importance in reef habitat and protection,” said Bev Borja, a Talofofo resident.

The workshop, sponsored by NOAA & The Nature Conservancy, featured native trees and focused on their cultural, medicinal, and ecological importance on Guam. Participants learned to grow pago, abas duendes or chosgo, lada, fagot, and ahgao. These five tree species all have traditional uses ranging from medicinal preparations to wood for houses. Pago flowers, for instance, can be made into a poultice to treat skin infections, while ahgao was once an important source of medicine and wood.

“I remember my grandma using some of the plants we work with to make amot (medicine) when I was a little girl,” said Audrey Meno, a Mongmong resident with Malojloj roots. “Now that I’m older I realize the importance of preserving these plants for future generations.”

Everyone who attended the workshop prepared and planted their own seeds and cuttings. Most opted to take their plants home to grow in gardens and on ranches, but other newly potted plants were saved for restoration efforts in southern Guam. All five species featured at the workshop are used in projects
designed to recreate wildlife habitat, keep soil off the reefs, and help reduce flooding and erosion problems in southern villages.

Guam’s volcanic southern hills are especially prone to erosion. Most of the southern hills are filled with grasses that burn frequently during the dry season. Once the vegetation is gone, rain carries tons of soil into rivers and the ocean, where it can smother corals, block the light they need, and interfere with corals’ ability to reproduce.

“Badlands,” areas with no vegetation, and grasslands are responsible for much more erosion than forested areas.

The Guam Department of Agriculture’s Division of Forestry and Soil Resources is leading the charge to restore badlands and grasslands to forests that do a better job of holding soil and water on the hillsides. The Forestry team manages hundreds of acres in Santa Rita, Merizo, and other spots around the island to promote healthier forests, protect native species, and combat wildfires that threaten all of Guam’s natural areas.

Written by Adrienne Loerzel, NOAA
The Guam Museum, in partnership with the Guam Year of the Reef Committee, presents B(reef)ly Ours: Guam’s Changing Coral Reef Ecosystems, a limited term exhibit featuring the importance and dynamic nature of our island’s coral reefs. The exhibit will highlight the cultural and ecological significance of Guam’s reefs, with interactive sections and special family days this fall. The museum will showcase what Guam’s reefs mean to our people, how our reefs have changed through time, and how we can all get involved to ensure these amazing resources continue to support our people in the future.

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